

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
THE NEW
WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

Director: Mr. CLIFFORD WILLARD.
TO-NIGHT
(MONDAY), 24th JUNE.
"MORRIS HOUND."
TO-MORROW
(TUESDAY), 25th JUNE.
"RUY BLAS."
WEDNESDAY, 26th JUNE.
"GO BANG."
THURSDAY, 27th JUNE.
"THE MOUNTAIN KANS."
FRIDAY, 28th JUNE.
"A LADY IN THE LUNATIC."
SATURDAY, 29th JUNE.
"THE LADY IN THE LUNATIC."
PRICES OF ADMISSION: \$1, \$2, \$3, AND \$4.
PLAN: At 8.15, KELLY & WALSH'S, L.D.
Dance Open at 8.15. Commencing at 9.
Late Trains will run 15 minutes after each
Performance.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [827]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"NANCHANG."
Captain Finlayson, will be despatched TO-
MORROW, the 25th instant, at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [822]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYPHEMUS."
Captain Gerner, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [826]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"TURBO."
Captain J. A. Moses, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [722]

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Steamship

"CROMARTY."
Captain Duncan, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 25th July, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [821]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENFARG."
Captain Selby, will be despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 25th July, at 3 P.M.
This Steamship has Superb Accommodation for
Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [723]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AGAMEMNON."
Captain Stevens, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 25th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [832]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND
SOERABAYA.

THE Steamship

"HUPEH."
Captain Everet, will be despatched on SUN-
DAY, the 7th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [833]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG 1895.
(Subject to Alteration.)

Altmore Monday 15th July.
Chitlagong Wednesday 15th Aug.
Aselom Saturday 14th Sept.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED
STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"ALTMORE."
will be despatched hence for VICTORIA, B.C.,
and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and
YOKOHAMA, on or about the 15th July.
Consular Invoice of Goods for United States
Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to
the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland,
Oregon.
For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [834]

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE 3/3 A.L.I. American Ship

"CENTENNIAL."
Colonel, Master, now loading for the above
Port, will be followed by the
3/3 A.L.I. American Bark
"FRED. P. LITCHFIELD."
Young, Master, to load here for the above Port
during August/September.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [835]

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
MASONIC BENEVOLENCE
FUND CORPORATION.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the
above CORPORATION will be held on
WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 for 5.30
P.M., at the MASONIC HALL.
A. O. D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [828]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS of the ROYAL ARTILLERY,
Hongkong, will NOT HOLD THEM-
SELVES RESPONSIBLE for ANY BILLS
incurred by their Messman A YUEN or his
employees. Any Orders for the Mess MUST
BE SIGNED by the MESS SECRETARY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [829]

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 42, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 25th
July, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock, precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [830]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ARGVIL."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon
TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 1st proximo, will be subject
to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underigned on or before the 1st
proximo, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 1st proximo, at 4 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [820]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "PATRAN."

FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
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Hongkong, 24th June, 1895. [820]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "RADNORSHIRE."

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY

is fitted with the best Knellish Machinery,
embodying the latest improvements in the
trade.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the
utmost care and cleanliness exercised in the
manufacture throughout.

The water used is proved by repeated analyses
to be absolutely pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and
the full amount allowed for Packages and
Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all
signed messages addressed thus will receive
prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept
ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or
greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of contain-
ing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are
never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1895. [75]

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 18th inst., BERNADETTE

MARIA, the infant daughter of Francisco S. and
Josefina Oliveira, aged four months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1895.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The local branch of the China Association

has just sent round to its members what

may be taken to be the official report of

the speeches and proceedings at the

annual meeting and annual dinner of the

Association held in London in February

last. It is a little late, but better late

than never since it indicates the continued

existence of the Hongkong Branch, of

which we have had no evidence lately,

although we presume that Hongkong

like it has been doing something by its

Committee to justify its retention in the

list of "going concerns." The Report of the

parent Association to its members and the

proceedings at the Meeting and Dinner

have already been published in these

columns so that we only refer to the

matter now for the purpose of asking after

the health of the Local Branch and of

expressing the hope that some of these

days we may be favoured with an account

of what it has been doing for the

good of the members generally. Has it

taken any steps to strengthen the hands

of the Chamber of Commerce in its efforts

to get the West River opened to trade?

Has it anything definite to say in response

to the question propounded by Sir

RICHARD RENNIE, when proposing, in

February last, the toast of "Prosperity

to the China Association" for the

consideration of members and branches

alike? "What do we want from China,

and how do we propose to get it?"

Has any one in Hongkong taken the

trouble to study out, carefully and fully,

the answer to that question? What do

we English people, living in China and

interested in the trade with China, want

from China? It seems easy enough to

give an answer, some answer to that

question, but a response that shall satisfy

all the conditions, that shall express all

that we need, will be something that it

would be unjust and unreasonable to ask

China, or any other country, to grant,

that shall include at the same time the end

and the means to its attainment. It is still

as its special duty, to frame it, and when

framed to press it on the attention of the

public, in all parts of the world, whose

opinions alone can enforce it, and of the

statesmen who are the heads and brains

of the nation. Has the Hongkong Branch of the China Association

contributed any material even

towards the preparation of an answer to

that important question?

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A POLITICAL CRISIS IMMINENT IN
GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 22nd.

During the debate on the Army estimates the
Hon. H. W. St. John Brodribb (Member for
Gillingham) moved an amendment protesting
against the inadequacy of the ammunition
reserves. The amendment was carried against
the Government by 134 to 125, a result at which
even the opposition was astonished.

The Cabinet assembled immediately after the
sitting, and it is believed that a political crisis
is imminent.

RESIGNATION OF THE DUKE OF
CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Campbell Bannerman prior to the vote on
the Army Estimates, announced that the Duke
of Cambridge will resign the post of Commander-
in-Chief in October. It is not proposed to
abolish the office but to greatly modify its
functions.

(Special to *Stam Observer*)

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Commercial Treaty between Russia and
Japan is identical in terms with that arranged
between Japan and Great Britain as regards the
"most favoured nation" clause.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Five banks in France have signed an agree-
ment for a loan of 15,000,000 to China. The
interest will be at the rate of 4 per cent; it is
secured by the Customs receipts

of the Chinese empire. If, however, the letter is an official one, it seems to be, inasmuch as the United States the propriety of taking advantage of China's defeat to force upon her conditions which might benefit the mercantile interests of this country, the letter is not only impertinent, but grossly improper, and should be enough to cause the recall of its author. China is as much a nation as ever and entitled to all the respect and courtesy which one nation owes to another. But the *Chronicle* forgets that the Government of China will take no steps in the direction of much needed reforms and for the development of foreign commerce if they can help it and that all existing trade concessions have been won from them at the point of the bayonet. China is an opulent, self-supporting state and it is therefore a matter of paramount importance that the lessons of the late war should be brought home to her and that the Foreign Minister in Peking should "strike while the iron is hot," for the powers that be in China detest foreigners and foreign trade and do not fully comprehend the advantages derivable from the cultivation of friendly intercourse with the peoples and governments of the "Great West." Mr. Denby is evidently fully alive to the exigencies of hour; it is to be hoped that the British Minister has emulated the example of his shrewd and zealous colleague and will not fail to give him all the support that lies in his power to break down the numerous barriers to the rapid development of foreign trade with Far Cathay which have too long been allowed to seriously interfere with legitimate trade.

THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TAMSAI, June 20th.

The Japanese soldier is delighted with Formosa; its wooded hills and green slopes remind him of his native land; the climate is much like his own in summer—pleasant breezes and a blue sky—and after the cold and bleak North, and the desolate shores of the Gulf of Pechili he is simply charmed with his surroundings. On sighting the shores of their new possession from the troopships the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the rank and file, and the work of disembarkation was easy when every one worked with a will.

The Japanese "Tommys" simply revel in streams and rivers, and they are in the best of good humours for they are once more able to enjoy the luxury of a bath. Their inclination for bathing and cleanliness was, however, one of the first things to give offense to the Chinese. In their country the Japanese think nothing of bathing in the open air, and their women, presumably, never give it a thought, but the Chinese woman is shocked, and the sight of a naked man in the back yard or on the beach makes her hide her head with shame. Of course everyone who has travelled in Formosa knows how proud the women are here, where the peasant women will run and hide from a foreigner because it is evidently looked on as good "form," so it is not difficult to understand how shocked she must be if she sees a foreigner, and a Japanese at that, with his clothes off.

Already the Japanese have begun reforms: a Chinese Police Force has been recruited, and is being drilled, drilled and trained on Japanese lines. Gangs of scavengers sweep the streets and clean out the filthy hovels and evil-smelling drains; the roads are being repaired, and notice boards erected, so that the inhabitants may see and understand what they may or may not do. There are, too, many other signs of the healthy effects of the change of regime.

The emigration from Tamsai, where everything is quiet and life and property as safe as before the riots consequent on the occupation, is still considerable. The Chinese can give no valid reason for leaving; they only say they "like" the Japanese. Foolish and mischievous stories are in circulation respecting the alleged brutality of the Japanese, but the most careful enquiries have elicited no information corroborative of current defamatory reports. The country is, of course, under military rule and in all probability will remain so for a year or more, so that justice may be administered in a summary manner. It is true the Japanese had to fix a market price on provisions, for when the Chinese found the soldiers did not steal, but paid for what they got, they put their prices up enormously, so that at last the Governor had a scale of prices made out. This does not suit the Chinese at all, hence their growls.

The currency of the island will soon receive proper attention at the hands of the authorities. Paper money is already in circulation, but is, of course, looked on with suspicion by the Chinese. They prefer the old chopped dollar, which has to be weighed before it will pass. The days of the chopped dollar are now numbered here, and when paid into the Treasury or Custom House they will not see the light of day until they reach the melting pot in the Mint in Japan.

Our popular Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Morse, and his staff, at the close of the current month, to take their new appointments on the mainland of China. The trade of the port has been much facilitated by their staying on until the Japanese get things into thorough working order; in fact, it is said the port would have been closed if they had left as soon as the occupation was effected—a course they could have taken and none would have protested. We hear the Japanese intend to let the old tariff remain in force for the present so as not to upset the calculations of the merchants.

The packing and shipping of tea goes on much as usual, but there is a great falling off in imports as the Chinese have not regained confidence and fear the Chinese troops may return or the "Black Flags" work their way up from the south.

A notorious soldier, the leader of a gang of highway "braves," was executed here on the 19th instant. His gang have been burning and looting in the neighbourhood of Tamsai and committing awful depredations and outrages.

There is practically no communication between the North and South of the island at present as the telegraph wires have been cut, and the people are afraid to travel. Numbers of soldiers from the North have joined the "Black Flag" leader, Liu Yung-tai; only 10,000 of them have left Tamsai in steamers and rathbans all as many in junk. It is thought the remainder are located in the centre or south of the island under the "Black Flag" Chief who has been more active since reinforcements reached him.

There is certainly to be some hard fighting in the centre and South of the island shortly as the Japanese intend scouring the whole country with military armies and exterminating the ruffians who are now pillaging and murdering the settlers in the interior, more especially near the centre and east coast.

On the 17th instant Governor-General Kobayama held a grand reception in the main hall of the house used by the late Governor (Tang, of republican fame) as his private residence. The hall was gorgeously decorated with interesting trophies of

the late war, including a number of Chinese swords, stilet, horse-pistols, uniforms and various coloured banners. Above all there glittered in the brass one of the late Emperor's republican standards surmounted by the national flag of Japan. All the foreign Consuls and leading Chinese and Europeans were present as also a large number of Japanese military and naval officers. At intervals, during the reception, a Japanese band played a very pleasing selection of music and all the European guests were treated with studied courtesy, especially the Consuls to whom the Governor-General made himself exceedingly agreeable. The function was an unqualified success and a great credit to the Governor's Staff who have, as can well be imagined, had their hands full since they arrived in the distant city and ill-governed capital of the far-famed "Island province."

A second Japanese Army Corps of 6,000 is expected to-morrow and will land probably on the coast to the north of the Pescadores, or between there and Taiwan, with a view to engaging the notorious Black Flag.

The strong S.W. monsoon which has been blowing for some weeks now makes landing very difficult.

The H.M. *Plover* arrived off Tamsai to-day and was at once sent to Taiwan to join the *Spartan* and *Redoubt* and *Rathbun* and assist in the defence of the foreign Settlement at that port.

A large expedition is to start for the south to-morrow to garrison all the large towns in the interior and make short work of the desperadoes who infest the central and southern towns and agricultural districts. The small advance guard that started south a week ago had to do some pretty stiff fighting as they were caught in an ambush before they had got very far on their mission. At one spot about fifty Japanese were surrounded by Hakas in an old Chinese camp. A desperate encounter ensued resulting in several of the Japs being wounded. The whole of the little force ultimately succeeded in driving off the cunning foe.

I have just heard that a party of 150 Japanese are hemmed in and that if it does not arrive very soon the enemy will probably kill every one of them.

Wounded Japanese soldiers are constantly arriving at the capital from the front, and this fact leads one to believe that the Japanese have underrated the enemy and that the work of pacification is not going to be a very light task either as regards the cost of expeditions sent against the rebels or the number of lives that will be lost, in one way and another, before the government finds itself in a position to rule the hardy mountaineers and either sues the "Black Flag" Chief off the island or causes him to accept terms of "peace with honour."

THE TUBERCULOSIS PLAQUE IN AMERICA.

TUBERCULOUS CATTLE THE CHIEF AGENCY FOR THE SPREAD OF THE SOULGE.

The May number of the New York weekly *Our Animal Friends* contains an article on what is described as the tuberculosis plague, the ravages of which are attributed by the writer to tuberculosis in dairy cattle. The close confinement of cattle in dairy farms is roundly condemned by the paper in question as the best possible means of bringing on the dread disease, and as this is a question which more or less concerns us in the Far East, where many of the native dairies are neither constructed nor "run" on the most approved lines, we think the publication of the following excerpts from *Our Animal Friends* cannot fail to interest a large number of our readers in this Colony and the coast ports of China. The American paper says:—

"The danger is manifest, but it is more than a danger; tuberculosis is a plague from which the weekly tables of mortality prove that human beings are dying, not by the hundred or the thousand, but by the million every year; and in the United States this plague is probably spreading more widely by tuberculous cattle than by any other agency."

"Now, the susceptibility of cattle, and indeed of all animals, to the infection of tuberculosis, depends largely upon their general health. A healthy person who takes sufficient daily exercise and lives much in the open air may be perfectly impervious to the poison of tuberculosis, unless he has some hereditary predisposition towards it; but if the constitution of the same person becomes impaired, and if his vitality is lowered by confinement in a close room, he may fall an easy prey to the infection of that terrible disease. In like manner, cattle which are perfectly healthy and which are kept in a healthy condition may be and remain susceptible of the virus of tuberculosis; but if they are kept, month after month, in the close atmosphere of an ill-ventilated stable, their resistance is a direct invitation to the disease."

In reply to the statement that in Holland cows are habitually kept in stables without ill effects, the superior cleanliness and ventilation of Dutch stables are pointed out, as well as the care taken by the Dutch farmer to guard against infection and to kill infected animals at once. In conclusion, a certain class of dairymen is thus castigated:—

"It is cynically said by dairy farmers that, 'whether it is good hygiene or not to keep their cattle housed for months together in close stables, it is good business.' They argue that when milk cows are out of the stable they move about to some extent and take some exercise; that this, of course, uses up some of the nitrogenous elements of their food, and consequently that some of these elements which would otherwise go to the enrichment of their milk are lost."

"Now, even granting the truth of this contention, for to some small extent it is undoubtedly true, we must maintain that 'bad hygiene' in the dairy is exceedingly 'bad business' in the long run. It is as certain as anything can be that bad hygiene shortens life, and to reduce the average productive life of cows by one year will far more than make up for any small increase of their milk product while they live. But besides this, the confinement of cows in a close stable invites the 'plague' of tuberculosis; and if one animal is infected, the whole herd is almost certain to be destroyed. Unless, then, the dairy farmer is willing to become a wholesale distributor of poison and death among his neighbours, and unless he is willing to see his property destroyed by his own lack of common-sense, there are three things, at least, that he must do: he must see that the stables in which he keeps his cattle are kept clean and sweet, and perfectly ventilated; he must see that the cattle are well and carefully groomed every day, since good grooming is almost as useful as exercise; and on every day when the sun shines, he will turn his herd out to be refreshed by one of God's best, and brightest, and cheapest, and most necessary gifts."

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

Canadian (*Empress of India*) 25th inst.
American (*China*) 26th inst.
Australian (*Chingta*) 27th inst.
Indian (*Wingiang*) 29th inst.
English (*Routledge*) 30th inst.
German (*Bayern*) and prox.
Tacoma (*Victoria*) 31st prox.
American (*Belgic*) 1st prox.
Tacoma (*Tacoma*) 10th prox.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left Nagasaki for this port at 3 p.m. yesterday.

THE Imperial German Mail steamer *Bayern*, carrying the German mails under date Berlin 21st inst., left Calcutta for this port on the 21st, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd prox.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carrill & Co.) inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* arrived at Yokohama to-day and will leave for this port to-morrow, via Kobe.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carrill & Co.) inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma* left Tacoma on the 22nd inst. for this port, via Japan.

THE steamer *Glenn*, from London, left Singapore yesterday morning for this port.

THE steamer *Wingiang*, from Calcutta and Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst. at 4 p.m.

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Orizaba* left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst., and is due here on or about the 28th inst.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Shanghai at 1 a.m. yesterday, and left again at 9-30 a.m. for this port, where she may be expected to arrive about 5 p.m. to-morrow.

THE silk steamer *Empress of Japan* was delivered in New York on the 22nd inst.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 5 p.m. Saturday to 5 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS:

Hohenzollern.....steamer from Nagasaki.
Nanchang....." "Swatow.
Hupei....." "Iava.
Muenster....." "Canton.
Tien....." "Singapore.
Argyll....." "Kobe.
Sikh....." "Swatow.
Bygdø....." "Wampoa.
Hanoi....." "Coast Ports.
Nagoya....." "Shanghai.
Edo....." "Hilo.
Continental....." "Bangkok.
Kong Beng....." "Singapore.
Radnorshire....." "Amoy.
Kwongmoo....." "Mol.
Turbo....." "Fochow.
Catterthun....." "Singapore.
Nanchang....." "Salmon.
Pathan....." "Salmon.
Rlo....." "Salmon.
Lam....." "Shanghai.
Luzon....." "Canton.
Queen Adelaide....." "New York.
Lord Brassey....." (bark) "New York.

Aggregating 29,047 tons register.

DEPARTURES.

Nanchang.....steamer for Canton.
Zaine Richmond....." "Kobe.
Zaire....." "Manila.
Kong Wai....." "Nagasaki.
Denwun....." "Salmon.
Hongkong....." "Hilphong.
Actio....." "Hilphong.
Hailong....." "Coast Ports.
Dwudros....." "Bangkok.
Bogstad....." "Iava.
Nanchang....." "Nagasaki.
Kong Wai....." "Nagasaki.
Wm. Li Luckner....." (bark) "Mantung.

Aggregating 14,605 tons register.

The British steamer *Radnorshire* left London on the 4th ultimo, and Singapore on the 18th instant, and had fine weather with variable light veering from south-west, around west to south-east, but excessive; thence to port had calm weather. Passed one four-masted barque in lat. 15 deg. south of Gap Rock.

The British steamer *Manu* left Sydney on the 30th ultimo, and Newcastle on the 1st instant, called at Queensland Ports, and Port Darwin, arrived at Timor on Friday, the 19th. Left at 10 a.m. the same day, passed Cabra on the 20th at noon. From Newcastle to Port Darwin had strong south-east winds and fine weather; thence to Cabra had light variable winds and fine weather. From Cabra to port had light winds and fine sunny weather. On the 21st passed the four-masted barque *Vergara*, from New York to Shanghai, in lat. 10 deg. south and long. 116 deg. east, wished to be reported, all well.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

P. C. C. Kiao.....in Kowloon Dock.

Triton....." "

The *Borneo*, a cargo steamer of 3,000 tons register, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, was successfully launched on the 23rd ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Salat Staki, Western Approach to New Harbour, Singapore.

On the 10th of July 1895 the temporary Light-vessel on the "A" Shoal will be removed and replaced by a red buoy surmounted with a spherical Cape. The two vertical lights from the Light-vessel will be exhibited from the bulk moored alongside the Sultan Shoal pending the completion of the Sultan Shoal Light-house.

C. O. G. CRAWFORD, R.M., Master Attendant, S.S. Singapore, 5th June, 1895.

LETTERS FOR MERCHANT SHIPS.

It is stated in the *Government Gazette* of the 22nd instant that letters and papers are lying at the Post Office addressed to the following vessels:—

Address.	Letters.	Papers.
Australia.....	—	—
Abana.....	—	—
Arthur Head, S.....	—	—
Birkhall.....	—	—
Biran.....	—	—
Brantholme, S.....	—	—
Braemar, S.....	—	—
Cambusnoor.....	—	—
Chibeto.....	—	—
Chitoa.....	—	—
Chitoa.....	—	—

Deulis.....
Eleceda.....
G. R. Booth, S.....
Guy Mannerlog, S.....
Gadakh.....
Helen Brun.....
Kitty.....
L'dakh.....
Ladogi.....
Morseton.....
Maple Branch, S.....
Munster Castle.....
Presto.....
Renown, S.....
Serrano.....
Velocidy.....
Wakefield, S.....
Warla Wal, S.....

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

The following "Statement" dated London April, 1895, has just been received here:—

The recent progress of opinion throughout the country, and especially in the City of London, in favour of the re-establishment of Bimetallism by the concurrence of the United Kingdom in an International Agreement, justifies the conclusion that the time has arrived when a vigorous and systematic campaign throughout the constituencies will result in the early triumph of the policy recommended by The Bimetallic League.

The movement being now supported by an authoritative body of opinion, including all, or nearly all, the Professors of Political Economy in Great Britain, while the great majority of men of business are now alive to the dangers of our present short-sighted monetary legislation, both at home and in India, an active popular propaganda should speedily ensure the required measure of Currency Reform.

For the effective carrying out of this work the income which the Bimetallic League has hitherto enjoyed, large as it has been, will not suffice, and it has been decided accordingly to raise a New Fund adequate to the accomplishment of the object in view.

It is believed that the moral effect of such a step will be no less important than the material success which it will make available. It is confidently anticipated that the existence of such a Fund, by furnishing evidence not only of the determination, but of the power to accomplish the object in view, will induce large accessions to the League, with a corresponding increase in its ordinary income. There is no doubt that the cause commands the passive assent of many who withhold their active aid, deterred by a feeling that up to the present it has been too far removed from practical politics, and that men who now withhold their personal assistance will gladly give it when they see any reasonable prospect of sufficient support being forthcoming to make their contribution effective.

The time is most opportune. The Governments of France, Germany, and the United States, recognising the evils of the present system, are now engaged in considering the Currency Question, and have manifested a desire to approach one another for the purpose of arriving at a solution of it by international action. That such a step is of the greatest importance to Great Britain, whose interests are more vitally affected by the existing monetary chaos than any other country, should energetically support the movement which is now becoming general.

It is intended to raise a Guarantee Fund of £100,000, to be vested in Trustees for the benefit of the League. This Fund will only be called up, if and as required, in annual instalments extending over five years, and the liability of each Guarantor on the amount of his subscription. It is anticipated that the ordinary Annual Income of the League from regular subscriptions and special donations will be increased to an extent which will substantially reduce the annual calls on the Guarantee Fund, and if an International Bimetallic Agreement is attained in less than five years, as it is believed it will be, the liability of Guarantors will then be at once ceased.

Promises to the amount of £50,000 (£10,000 per annum) have already been received, and it is hoped that all members and friends of the League will join in the above Guarantee Fund.

An exceptional expenditure will be incurred during the next 12 months in developing the organisation of the League on a very extended basis. Special Subscriptions and Donations for this purpose are also earnestly invited.

HENRY HUCKES GIBBS, President.

Bimetallic League Office,
25, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
April, 1895.

INSANITARY "SANITATION."

Few things in this world are as unmixing good, just as few are as unmixing evil. But this is just what enthusiastic workers in any cause seldom are brought to see. There is the more reason, consequently, that outsiders who can keep their heads cool should see it for them. This is especially necessary when the cause is one of those whose votaries have made them into religions, and it is hoped that all members and friends of the League will join in the above Guarantee Fund.

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In a network of sanitary by-laws, regulations, and restrictions. To give us peace and liberty does not form part of the sanitary system. It is never satisfied unless it is inspecting us and correcting us; and against the good it has done in warding off fevers and pestilences, there must be fairness be set off the mental strain it has caused by its incessant interference.

If these interferences were in the nature of things avoidable, all we could do would be to strike a balance between benefits received and injuries sustained, and then, if the former predominated, to put up with the nuisance. But the fact is that nine-tenths of the sanitators' rules and regulations are only expedients to lessen the intolerable defects of the sanitators' own accepted system. The system is the getting rid of organic refuse by means of sewers. First of all, the sanitators get the sewers put in, at an enormous expense. They thought, and led the public to think, that when the sewers were made and corrected, the chief work of sanitation would be done. From then till now they have been finding out that, without most stringent precautions these very sewers were more dangerous than even the cesspools they superseded. Sewer leakage and sewer-gas are now the evils which the sanitators spend most of his energy in fighting against. He prides himself on his station as a sanitator, and only maintained by incessant watchfulness; but he does not remind us, as we now take leave to remind him, that at the very evils result solely and directly from the sewerage system which was forced on the country under the name of "sanitation."

"Some of us think that, if human wisdom could but find it out, there must surely be a better way of disposing of house refuse than to employ it in manufacturing liquid and gaseous poisons under every street and alley of our cities. Our sanitators first produce the poisons wholesale, and then they set to work to keep them out of the air and the drinking water. How much better if their ingenuity had been employed to prevent them from ever coming into existence at all! Sir B.W. Richardson, however, does not seem to think so." At the Manchester Sanitary Conference a fortnight ago, his great proposal for the future was that of "National main drainage": the pollution of the towns carried into the country, to taint that too. We are to "construct" along the sides of all our great railways a series of iron or brick-work tubs—iron, perhaps, being the best—to start from every place where there are houses, and to let the sewage from those houses be pumped into the main by the side of the line. After this, "it is to be collected and conveyed away by side conduits to spots of land selected for utilization," so that instead of the odours of May, we shall everywhere have the stink of the sewage tank. When "sanitation" has come to this, it is high time for all of us to look narrowly into its pretensions.

We need not ask if this imposing scheme of "national main drainage" would be a pecuniary success. There are more important questions than that of profit to be considered; yet if there were no other objections to it, its outrageous expense would be a sufficient one, at a time when agricultural produce hardly pays for raising, even where rents are lowest. But suppose this trifling difficulty removed and the system at work, what a splendid prospect for the railway traveller! Less lucky than the old lady of Banbury Cross, he will now have, not music, but sewage, wherever he goes. In populous districts the pumping stations will be frequent. At each there must be a capacious reservoir for filth, since in hard frosts pumping may often have to be suspended. If these are near the stations, his nose will keep him informed of the progress his train is making. A comparatively mild odour will indicate his nearness to a village, and a more pungent one his proximity to a town. Between station and station he will enjoy the fainter indications of putrescence which will accompany the irrigation of the land by the most disgusting of liquids. Now and then a pipe will have burst, or will be under repair, and then he will get the full advantage of its contents and their gases, just below his carriage windows. What a prospect, even for the occasional traveller, and oh what a morning and evening ride for the season ticket-holder! Chemical works he is accustomed to soap factories he can put up with for the moment; but "national main drainage" never! Sanitation is supposed to be the science of health. It must have forgotten itself strangely before it could propose to spread sewer gases and sewer stenches wholesale over the sweet green fields. A few millions of people still live in country places; it will hardly do to poison them outright, even to benefit the towns. But will the towns be benefited? Who is going to eat the sewage-soaked produce of these filthy farms? Sewage irrigation is such a constant way of getting rid of town refuse, that its dangers have been quietly kept in the background by a sort of conspiracy of silence. Lately we have heard—what every thinking man must long ago have suspected—that sewage-soaked watercress is liable to convey infection. To everybody but the convinced "sanitarian" it has always seemed an amazing thing that if the very smell of sewage in a house is liable to bring on disease, the actual swallowing of it, to which everyone is liable, should be absolutely harmless. Very late in the day, we are told that it is not so. And if watercress can convey infection, why not vegetables of other sorts? Everything grown under these conditions, if eaten uncooked, may have the germs of disease adhering to it; it may convey them both to men and to cattle; and before we poison the very air of heaven by setting up sewage-farms everywhere, let us first know the whole truth about the thing which exists.

So much for "national main drainage." There is still left in the plausible-looking adage which suggested it, "The sewage to the soil," the storm water to the river," is a principle which, Sir B.W. Richardson tells us, remains absolutely true. We heartily agree with him as to the keeping of the storm water pure. But "the sewage to the soil" is a much more disputable point. It assumes that sewage is a thing which must exist. There is no "must" about it. Sewage is an artificial product, manufactured by the contrivances of sanitators past and present. For the moment, nobody, perhaps, has a cut-and-dried system in his pocket for getting rid of it, and substituting genuine and thorough sanitation for that whitening of the outside of the sepulchre which is the fashion of the day. Nobody has a cut-and-dried scheme ready for getting rid of fifty other evils—such as human filth, in its progress, with nevertheless put on an ad hoc. And the course to adopt in this matter seems to us, not the extension of the sewage system into something like infinitude—not the surrounding of the ideal town, which its creator named Hygeia, by an ideal country, which he might name Cloaca—but the very opposite course: that, namely, of trying by all possible means to remove organic refuse without making it into sewage at all. It is desirable, no doubt, that such refuse should ultimately go back to the land. But it should not go back putrescent and swarming with living germs of disease; it should not go back as liquid sewage, to be poured over leaves and stems meant for human consumption. It should go back as a complicate go back, as nitrate go back—clear, harmless, and inoffensive. Chemistry is already quite capable of effecting the change on a small scale; it could effect it on a large one for a fraction of the money which we are lavished on and on the tanks and conduits, the pipes and the "national main drainage" scheme.

—THE BUILDING NEWS.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

LONDON, May 22nd.

Sir William Robinson, Governor of Western Australia, will read a paper before the Colonial Institute on the 11th June, dealing with the resources and capabilities of that colony.

A daring robbery was committed at the London branch of the Manchester and Salford Bank to-day. A man standing near the counter suddenly snatched up a case containing £3,000, and immediately rushed out of the bank. The thief was pursued, but he managed to escape.

MAY 23RD.

Speaking at a public gathering at Bedford yesterday, the Marquis of Salisbury urged the Government to give its attention to social reforms instead of disintegrating the Empire and unsettling the Churches. The spread of Socialism, he said, proved the existence of evils requiring a remedy.

Mr. Robert Brough has secured the Australian rights of Mr. A. W. Pheon's famous comedy drama, "The Notorious Mrs. Elphinstone," now being played at the Gaiety Theatre, London.

All the miners who were embroiled in the workings of a colliery in the State of Virginia, U.S., in which an explosion occurred, have been rescued.

ADELAIDE, May 23rd.

The banqueting-room of the Town Hall was crowded this afternoon, the occasion being the presentation to George Giffen of an address and a purse containing £400, as a practical recognition of his prowess as a cricketer. The Premier (Mr. Kingston), Sir Edwin Smith, the Mayor of Adelaide, Charles Todd, and others bore testimony to Giffen's good qualities, both on and off the cricket field.

LONDON, May 24th.

Further details have now transpired of the confession of Arthur Orton, the once notorious Tichborne Claimant. Orton confesses that while he was at Wagg's Wagg, in New South Wales, a chum showed him the advertisement which Lady Tichborne had inserted in the papers with regard to her son, and suggested that he answered to the description given of the missing heir to the Tichborne baronetcy. For some time Orton pretended to be affected to tears by Lady Tichborne's advertisement, and then purposely created a wrong impression, his intention being merely to have a "lark," as he had never heard the name of Tichborne before. His chum, however, showed the advertisement to Mr. Gibbs at Wagg's Wagg, and that gentleman persuaded Orton to write to Lady Tichborne as her son, with the result that Orton laid claim to the Tichborne estates and baronetcy.

An important deputation, from the Associated Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, met to-day in support of the resolution passed by the Ottawa Conference in favour of the Imperial Government subsidising the Pacific cable and the Pacific-Atlantic steam service.

The *Times* this morning, in referring to the proposed deputation, strongly urges Lord Rosebery to assent to the proposals. The colonies, it says, have already taken their part in welding the Empire, and the colonial taxpayer is willing to bear his share of the burden.

The Orient Company's steamship *Oryza* which stranded recently in the Bay of Naples and sustained considerable injury, but was afterwards floated, has arrived safely at Belfast, where she will be repaired.

LONDON, May 25th.

Miss Ada Crossley, the Australian contralto, who recently made a successful debut before a London audience at the Queen's Hall, is to sing before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on Monday.

MAY 26TH.

The case against Oscar Wilde was concluded at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, yesterday. The jury, after a lapse of two hours, brought in a verdict of guilty.

Wilde and his associate, Alfred Taylor, who had previously been found guilty on two separate counts, were sentenced together.

Mr. Justice Wills, in addressing the prisoners, regretted that he was only able to pass a sentence of two years, which in his opinion was totally inadequate for the crime of which they had been convicted.

Madame Melba appeared as Marguerite in the opera of "Faust," at Covent Garden last night. The critics declare that in her representation of the character the famous cantatrice displayed increased, emotional power.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the performance.

MAY 27TH.

